

TO MAKE RICHMOND BIG HORSE MARKET

Norfolk Firm Will Move
to This City and
Enlarge Plant.

GREAT BUILDINGS IN FAR WEST END

New Company Organized and
Several Prominent Richmond
Men Subscribe for Stock.
Contracts for Work
Will Be Awarded
Soon.

Announcement was made yesterday to the effect that the Smyth Brothers-McCreary-McClellan Live Stock Company, of Norfolk, would abandon its plant there and move to Richmond, to erect here the largest stock yards in the country, with the exception of those at Chicago and St. Louis. The O. H. Berry tract on Broad Street, west of the old Fair Grounds, has been secured, and building will be constructed there covering seven acres. The main building will be 640 feet long by 250 feet wide, the largest horse market under one roof in the world.

Since leaving Richmond six years ago the Smyth Brothers have been urged repeatedly to come back, and they but recently decided to do so. A company, known as the Southern Stock Yards, Incorporated, has been formed, the capital of which has been subscribed in part by business men of this city.

Plans for organization have been under way for some time, and the final arrangements have been concluded, so that the contracts for the erection of the buildings can be awarded probably within the next week or ten days. The big estimate will be open to the trade by the first of January.

Modern and Complete.
The main building will have accommodations for about three thousand horses and mules. Under one roof, as stated, it will be 640 by 250 feet. There will be stalls, driveways, loading pens, etc. A spur track of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad will run along the side. Work on this track will begin to-morrow. The front will be handsome in appearance, about 150 feet back from the street, and this space will be made into a beautifully appointed lawn. Other buildings on the lot will contain hospitals, shops, offices, and in fact everything to make the plant modern and complete.

Strong efforts have been put forth by the people of Norfolk to have the stock yards retained there, but the transfer has been definitely decided on, and not for sentimental reasons. When the Smyth Brothers left Richmond in 1891 they were in business by themselves, but later McCleary and McClellan came into the firm under a general consolidation plan, and it is larger, therefore, more influential and stronger. Kline and Troop, of Norfolk, will move here when the new yards are open, and will go into the business on the commission plan.

Superior Facilities.
"We have decided to come back to Richmond," said Mr. Smyth to a representative of The Times-Dispatch, "because of the railroad facilities, which are exceptionally good. That was the main consideration. Horses and mules can be shipped here from Pittsburgh without being fed on the way. The transportation accommodations in Richmond are superior to those of any other Virginia city, and this is true as to buyers coming from a distance. They can arrive in the morning, buy what stock they need, and leave for home in the afternoon. Norfolk has been somewhat difficult to reach and the boat schedule from Baltimore causes much delay and expense, whereas at Richmond it is so far as Richmond is concerned."

"All stock shipped to the yard will be sold, of course, upon the commission basis. Other dealers will be able to quote quantities when interested in the traffic, and Richmond dealers will sell largely in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, although the business will not be confined to those States alone."

Larger Than Ever.
The value to Richmond of the coming of the company cannot be easily estimated. The good results will be reaped by jobbers who will be buyers coming here will want more than horses and mules. Recently, when some of the local business men were discussing the proposition of making Richmond headquarters for the new stock yards they were informed by officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad that Norfolk ranked next to Chicago and St. Louis in the business, and this, of course, means that Richmond will take the place of Norfolk. The establishment of the new stock yards will be much larger than that at Norfolk, and will be the most modern equipped yards in the country.

James C. and Thomas A. Smyth are the best known horse dealers east of Chicago. They were here for years, and did a business, together with that of other dealers, which made Richmond the greatest horse market in this section. Their methods were such that they enjoyed the confidence of the dealers and of the public, and this report was not taken seriously here. It created amusement in the Seaboard office.

The officers of the company are J. C. Smyth, president; A. L. McClellan, vice-president; T. A. Smyth, secretary and treasurer; and those, C. C. Reed and O. J. Sands, will constitute the directors.

WILL NOT MOVE SEABOARD OFFICES FROM PORTSMOUTH

NORFOLK, VA., September 7.—Reports sent out from Atlanta last night to the effect that the Seaboard Air Line Railway office would be moved from Norfolk to Atlanta, was denied by Vice-President L. Selver, today. Reports that the office was to be moved to Atlanta, get on the move to Georgia metropolis annually, and sometimes as often as semi-annually. The report was not taken seriously here. It created amusement in the Seaboard office.

FREES WOMAN IN PRISON FOR ANOTHER'S SIN

Young Immigrant Girl Suffers
Sixteen Years for Husband's
Deed.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., September 7.—After serving sixteen years in the State prison for a crime which it is now believed she never committed, Mrs. Wilhelmina Baehr was to-day released through a pardon granted by Governor Davidson when the facts in the case were presented to him. Mrs. Baehr came to this country an immigrant girl about twenty years ago. She came to Shawano county, and there met a family by the name of Baehr, consisting of the father and several grown daughters. The latter persuaded the little immigrant to marry their father. She consented and found herself the slave of the entire family.

It was shown that soon afterward a man named Sell came to the Baehr home. Sell had considerable money. While there he was murdered. Suspicion rested on Baehr. It is claimed that he induced his wife to make a confession, saying she had killed the man, making her believe that she would escape with a light sentence. Instead she was sentenced to Waupun for life.

Baehr later committed suicide. It is claimed by neighbors that he took his life because he was afraid that the true story of the crime would come out. W. C. Zachow, a wealthy resident of the county, hearing the story, and becoming convinced of its truth, started a petition for the pardon of the woman.

RAILROAD WINS IMPORTANT CASE

Judge Peebles Renders Sweep-
ing Decision Regarding
Right of Way.

BRISTOL, VA., September 7.—In the Superior Court of Yancey county, at Burnsville, N. C., to-day, Judge Peebles rendered a sweeping decision in favor of the South and Western Railroad in the right of way contest between the latter and the Southern.

The Southern Railway attempted to block the construction of the South and Western some two years ago, and organized the Johnson City Southern to parallel it for a distance of more than one hundred miles. The contest came up over the right of way from Emburyville, Tenn., to Burnsville, N. C., and through the Nalla Chucky gorge, both claiming priority in the location of their lines. For months this has seriously impeded the construction of the South and Western, the new trunk line from Western Kentucky to the South Atlantic seaboard, the selection of another route being impossible.

Judge Peebles' decision gives the road the right to build its line and the advantage without compensation, of about \$100,000 worth of grading done by the Southern.

FAIL TO LAUNCH KEEZELL BOOM

Convention at Harrisonburg,
However, Renominates Him
for Senate.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
HARRISONBURG, VA., September 7.—The Democratic County Convention was held in this place yesterday. There was not a contest for any office, and consequently the attendance was small. George B. Keezell, for the Senate; H. M. Rogers and B. B. Good, for the House; E. W. Carpenter, for treasurer, and George N. Conrad, for commonwealth's attorney, were renominated by acclamation, and for sheriff, E. J. Switzer, the incumbent, declining to stand for renomination.

No boom was launched for Keezell for Governor, as some expected. The nearest approach was when a resolution was passed endorsing his course in the immediate family in the Republican nomination for a full ticket at the convention which has been called to meet here Saturday, September 14th.

THIRD TRAGEDY IN KURTZ FAMILY

Florida Sheriff, Formerly of Win-
chester, Accidentally Shot
by Own Pistol.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WINCHESTER, VA., September 7.—Messages received to-day from Deland, Fla., announce the death by accidental shooting of Charles Kurtz, formerly of this city. Mr. Kurtz was sheriff at Deland, and was accidentally shot by his own pistol while in pursuit of a desperate negro criminal. He was a son of the late Robert I. Kurtz, of Winchester, and leaves a widow and two children. Mr. Kurtz's death is the third of tragedy character occurring in the immediate family in the past three years. His brother, Sheriff "Jeff" Kurtz, was killed by a negro, and a cousin, William Kremer, was shot to death while assisting in making an arrest.

AUGUSTA WOMAN DROWNS HERSELF

Mrs. Eugene P. Koiner Despond-
ent, Owing to Ill Health,
Ends Life.

STAUNTON, VA., September 7.—Mrs. Eugene P. Koiner drowned herself in Meadow Creek this morning. She left her home to go to the home of her mother, Mrs. J. D. Miller, with whom she was going to a picnic. Despondency, on account of ill health, is supposed to have been the cause of the suicide. Mrs. Koiner leaves a husband and three children.

GREAT MOVEMENT TO REVISE TARIFF

Organization Represent-
ing \$15,000,000,000
Urges Action.

FOR IMMEDIATE REVISION ALSO

Business Interests of Country
Call on Congress to Create
Permanent Commission to
Rearrange Sched-
ules as Needs
Require It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7.—A new and aggressive influence in both legislative and administrative affairs is expected to make itself manifest at the national capital during the next session of Congress, and probably for a long time afterward. This new force is embodied in the organization known as the National Association of Manufacturers, which held its convention in Washington last spring, when it was addressed by Secretary Root and several members of Congress upon the importance of enlarging our export trade. Heretofore this important organization has conducted its affairs in Washington without publicity. But now it seeks publicity and the widest advocacy of its views principally as to two subjects—the revision of the tariff and the relations between capital and labor.

The National Association of Manufacturers is said to be composed of about 3,000 manufacturers, representing somewhat more than that number of industries. This membership is claimed to represent a capitalization of about \$15,000,000,000, and at least 75 per cent. of the manufacturing industries of the country. The membership is distributed throughout the United States, but is especially strong in the Central West, and it is said that the attitude of the organization will be of especial interest to Speaker Cannon and the other "stand-patters," who have opposed the plan came up over the right of way from Emburyville, Tenn., to Burnsville, N. C., and through the Nalla Chucky gorge, both claiming priority in the location of their lines. For months this has seriously impeded the construction of the South and Western, the new trunk line from Western Kentucky to the South Atlantic seaboard, the selection of another route being impossible.

Judge Peebles' decision gives the road the right to build its line and the advantage without compensation, of about \$100,000 worth of grading done by the Southern.

Take It Out of Politics.
This association declared last spring with practical unanimity that the present tariff ought to be revised, and that the process of revision should be taken out of politics. It had been believed by many that it was the manufacturers of the country themselves who wished to retain the existing customs schedule intact.

It is a sensation that stirred up the high protective organs of the Republican party throughout the United States when an organization of manufacturers asked for immediate revision of the tariff. The resolutions adopted did not ask for revision of the tariff, but definite time in the future, as suggested by Secretary Taft, but asked for it now—that is to say, at the opening of the next Congress. Those resolutions declared in favor of the creation of a national tariff commission, of a semi-judicial nature, somewhat like the Interstate Commerce Commission, whose function it would be to give continual hearings upon the customs duties and to report periodically both to Congress and the executive. It was also proposed that there should be granted in the next revenue act by Congress a limited discretion to the executive in the way of proclaiming tariff reductions for the relief of industries or for the promotion of duties upon imports, so as to facilitate reciprocity arrangements.

To Be Carried on Actively.
The propaganda for revision and for a tariff commission is to be carried on actively through the press and other recognized methods of publicity during the coming session of Congress and thereafter. This association's efforts will be in opposition to the campaign of the American Protective Tariff League, which is also composed of manufacturers, but which represents the extreme high protective tariff idea.

The Governor's statement was as follows: "That about 10 o'clock on Sunday night, August 11th, the Governor received the following telegram: 'Onancock, Va., Aug. 11, 1907. Governor Swanson, Richmond, Va. You will send me at once to Onley, Va., seventy miles and one thousand cartridges. We have a race riot here; two men wounded; other trouble expected. S. J. Turlington, Commonwealth Attorney of Accomack county, endorses this.'"

**President May
Hunt Bear Again**

He is Considering Invitation to
Shoot in Canabrakes of
Louisiana.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., September 7.—President Roosevelt is considering an invitation to go on a hunting trip into the Louisiana canebrakes immediately after his forthcoming journey down the Mississippi River.

The gentlemen who have extended the invitation assure him that he will get some shots at bear and other worthy game, and if he can arrange his affairs at Washington so as to go without detriment to public business, he is quite likely to accept. In case he makes the trip farther South he probably will not return to Washington until about October 20th.

CRITICISMS CONCEIVED IN IGNORANCE OR MALICE, SAYS GOVERNOR IN HOT STATEMENT

Gives Out Correspond-
ence and Makes Re-
ply to Blackstone.

OPINION IS NOT WORTH NOTICE

Declares That "Vaporings" of
Judge Can Neither Injure
Nor Benefit Any Per-
son—Takes Excep-
tion to Ridicule
of Militia.

Governor and Judge
Exchange Compliments

"It was the spectacular act of a spectacular Governor. The posse in attendance to protect the prisoner could run his boy soldiers, some of whom could not hold a gun to his shoulder. I have made this statement in reply because I thought that possibly some credulous might be given to Judge Blackstone on account of his official position, but the telegrams and letters here published are sufficient to show that Judge Blackstone's remarks concerning me were conceived either in ignorance or malice."—Governor Swanson, referring to Judge Blackstone.

In the course of a lengthy statement issued last night, Governor Swanson makes public the entire correspondence referring to the dispatch of troops to Onancock during the recent race disturbances there, and replies in pointed terms to the criticisms of Judge J. W. G. Blackstone, of Accomack.

The Governor goes further; he gives out all the correspondence concerning the recent trouble at Onancock, which shows the sheriff of the county and the Mayor of the town earnestly pleaded that the troops be allowed to remain in order to preserve the peace and good order of the community.

The Times-Dispatch wired Judge Blackstone last night and asked him for the exact language he had used from the bench concerning Governor Swanson. He replied that as far as he could recall, it was that printed at the top of the column.

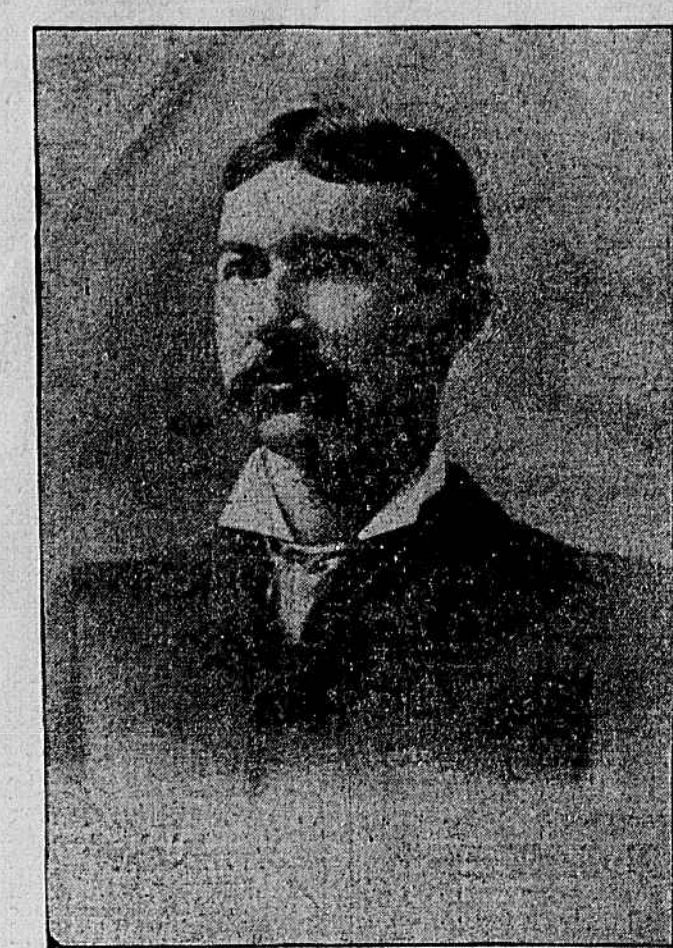
When the Governor was called upon at the Mansion last night and asked for a statement in reply to Judge Blackstone's utterances he was calm and collected, but his manner showed that he felt considerable resentment. He did not discuss the matter, however, further than to dictate a statement and to give out all the correspondence upon the subject.

The Correspondence.
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Mayor Town of Onancock.
The Governor stated that even if he could wisely and legally have furnished arms and ammunition it would have been impossible for him to have done so without great delay, considering the serious situation, as described in the telegram and reported in the papers of that day, he determined to go at once to Onancock and ascertain for himself the situation, and do what was best to preserve the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth.

Went to Onancock.
That at 10:30 o'clock he boarded the train for Onancock, with General Charles J. Anderson, Adjutant-General of Virginia, accompanying him. Early next morning he boarded the Commodore Maury and went to Onancock, reaching there about noon. In the house of safety he had instructed General Anderson to go to Norfolk and arrange to order the military to Onancock promptly if directed. That when he reached Onancock he had a consultation with the leading citizens of the town. On account of safety they had been organized by the citizens the previous day, and the sheriff of Accomack county, Mr. Lee B. Keilam, after discussing the matter with these gentlemen fully and freely it was decided by a majority of the sheriff's posse that it was advisable to have troops there for several days, on account of the conditions prevailing. After this conclusion was reached he sent to General Charles J. Anderson the following telegram:



JUDGE J. W. G. BLACKSTONE, of Accomack, who sharply criticized Governor Swanson for sending troops to Onancock.

thought advisable to have them here for several days.

CLAUDE A. SWANSON,
Governor.
On receipt of this telegram the following order was issued: Norfolk, Va., August 12, 1907. Major C. L. Wright, Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade. Sir—You will order Colonel T. J. Nottingham with Companies A, B and E, Seventy-first Regiment, and such field and staff officers as he may designate, to report, armed and equipped for service to the sheriff of Accomack county at Tasley, Va., or to the Mayor, and then

and there obey such orders as may be given in assisting the civil authorities in preserving the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth. The command will embark at 5:30 P. M., on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk steamer from Norfolk, and the travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. By order of Claude A. Swanson, Governor and commander-in-chief. CHAS. J. ANDERSON, Adjutant-General. This order was promptly obeyed and the troops embarked at 5:30

(Continued on Second Page.)

ANOTHER CLASH OF AUTHORITIES

Town Constable Arrests Three
United States Marshals and
a Collector.

CHARGES OF TRESPASS

Complainant is Bud Hilton,
Whose Premises Were Search-
ed Without Warrant.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
GREENSBORO, N. C., September 7.—United States Marshal James Milliken and two deputy marshals, Bailey and Joe Milliken, and Internal Revenue Collector Hendrix were arrested here to-day by a township constable on a magistrate's warrant, charging them with forcible trespass on the premises of Bud Hilton, residing two miles in the country. No bond was required, the officers to appear before the magistrate for trial at White Oak Tuesday next. Hilton alleges that a large force of officers went to his house one night recently, and without process or warrant, entered and searched it on pretext of looking for illicit whiskey.

The officers state that upon reports that Hilton was blockading, they surrounded his house one night to watch what was going on, and one of them making a noise, it attracted Hilton to his door, and upon recognizing several of the party as friends, he invited them in the house, and when they told him their business he obligingly told them to search all they desired, himself lighting a lantern to help them examine the outside premises. No whiskey was found, but a still, which had evidently not been in use for a long time, was found in one corner of the yard almost hidden by a rank growth of grass. The complainant is a brother of Dr. Hilton, a practicing physician of Greensboro.

This clash of criminal law between a township constable and the United States high sheriff creates as much local interest as the civil clash between the State and United States in the railroad cases created general interest and speculation.

PRESIDENT FAVORS RIDING ASTRIDE

Thinks That Method Best for
Women on Horse-
back.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 7.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt visited the riding academy near here yesterday, where the president reviewed the work of the class. Archie and Quentia Roosevelt took part in the review. The girls in the class ride astride and the president, in the course of the review, it is stated, expressed himself in favor of that method of riding for women.

GOVERNOR FLOYD AND PARTY HERE

New Hampshire Executive and
Many Officials Pay Visit
to Richmond.

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THOM AND JUSTICE IN HOT COLLOQUY

North Carolina Attorney
Accuses Railway of
Concealing Facts.

THOM RETORTS HOTLY THERETO

Attorney for Southern Flatly De-
nies, and Accuses Justice of
Violation of Legal
Ethics—Justice De-
mands to See
Book.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7.—Speaker Justice, of the North Carolina House of Representatives, leading counsel for the State of North Carolina in the Southern Railway rate hearing case now going on here, sprung a decided surprise on the railway officials to-day at the hearing before Judge Montgomery, the master in chancery, in demanding that the Southern Railway Company's books be produced in order that certain points along which Comptroller Plant had testified might be verified by an expert accountant in the presence of Mr. Justice, Mr. Plant and Judge Montgomery.

Mr. Justice stated that his object in securing the books was to a sub-stantiate the Southern Railway Company by a subterfuge was concealing the amount of salaries paid to the officers of the company.

Mr. Plant declared that he would allow no accountant to go into his office and make a drag-net investigation of his books. Judge Montgomery ruled that counsel for North Carolina could see any entries made on Mr. Plant's books verified in the presence of the master and Mr. Plant himself, but that the books could not be opened for public inspection.

These developments were brought about as the result of a question Mr. Justice put to Mr. Plant as to whether the officers of the Southern Railway Company and of some of the lines in which the Southern owns stock were receiving salaries from such lines.

Mr. Plant testified that on the Mobile and Ohio, the capital stock of which is owned by the Southern Railway and whose principal officers are Southern Railway officials, some Southern officials did receive salaries from that road, but on a number of other lines in which the Southern was interested and whose officials were officials of those lines, they did not receive any salaries from such roads.

Thom Retorts Question.
It was then that Mr. Justice declared his object was to prove that the Southern Railway Company, by its terms, was concealing the amounts paid to the officers of that company. Counsel Thom, of the Southern Railway, with considerable feeling, resented what he regarded as Mr. Justice's assumption. He declared that the Southern might be a foundation, was offensive, and that it could not be justified in legal ethics. Mr. Justice replied that Mr. Thom's language was unethical and offensive, but Mr. Thom declared that he used the language he did because Mr. Justice's language was to him exceedingly offensive.

"If Colonel Andrews and Mr. Finley, by the vote of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company, in other words, or by the influence of the Southern Railway, are paid salaries by them," Mr. Justice declared, "then the Southern, in consideration of that fact, gets the services of these gentlemen at less than what it otherwise would have to pay, and we are entitled to know it."

To this Mr. Thom objected, saying that the only question involved was whether or not there were any undue expenditures made by the Southern out of its treasury in respect to the operations, but he declared that the South-ern might be the owner of half the continent, and might be rolling in wealth from its outside investments, and still that would have nothing to do with the justice of its rates.

Justice Relates Demand.
Mr. Justice reiterated his demand for the production of Mr. Plant's books, and that his testimony be verified.

To this suggestion Mr. Plant replied warmly that he would not permit an expert accountant or any one else elected by any one to go into his office and make a drag-net investigation of his books. Judge Montgomery settled the disputed question by declaring that Mr. Plant's testimony could be verified in the presence of himself and Mr. Plant. At this point a recess was taken.

Comptroller Plant's Testimony.
Plant's testimony, L. H. Green, for seven years general freight traffic manager of the Southern Railway, took the stand. In response to a question from Counsel Thom, he testified that the freight rates in North Carolina were not unreasonably high, first, because they were made by the North Carolina Railroad Commission; second, because they had been reduced materially by the commission from time to time; third, because the cost of handling had increased; fourth, that they stated to be 10 per cent. After going into detail concerning

Carolina Reduction Greatest.